

Please amend the Specification as follows.

**Page 7, commencing at line 4:**

One purpose of using the inlays 16, 18, in general, is to provide mechanical properties at the sealing surfaces 17, 19 which differ from mechanical properties of the metal body 20. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the metal body 20 provides the sealing ring 10 with a desired degree of expansion over a temperature range, and the inlays 16, 18 provide corrosion resistance at the sealing surfaces 17, 19 without significantly affecting the overall expansion properties of the sealing ring 10. The inlays 16 and 18 are thus preferably made of a corrosion resistant material, which will typically be a nickel-based “corrosion resistant alloy” (CRA) or a stainless steel, ~~and both are generically referred to herein simply as “stainless steel”~~. The sealing ring 10 will be made of a different material, typically a “conventional” low-alloy or low-carbon steel, which may also be used in the first and second tubular members. Although conventional steel is not corrosion resistant, it has a more desirable expansion coefficient, in that it expands less than stainless steel over an elevated temperature range.

**Page 8, commencing at line 27:**

Carbon steels such as may be used in the metal body 20 typically have an expansion coefficient of approximately 6.0E-6 inches/inch/ $^{\circ}$ F. Stainless steels typically have an expansion coefficient of approximately 7.0E-6 inches/inch/ $^{\circ}$ F. Because the

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expansion ratio of the composite sealing ring 10 is ideally very close to that of a plain carbon steel gasket, a maximum expansion coefficient of the carbon steel body 20 should be specified of not more than 6.5E-6 inches/inch/ $^{\circ}$ F, and preferably less than 6.2E-6 inches/inch/ $^{\circ}$ F, each within a temperature range of between 0 $^{\circ}$ F and 350 $^{\circ}$ F, which is a conventional working temperature range for sealing rings as disclosed herein.